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The act to provide for the protection of the salmon fisheries of Alaska, approved June 9, 1896, was amended in the Senate by the passage of the following section:

Sec. 2. That it shall be unlawful to fish, catch, or kill any salmon of any variety, except with rod or spear, above the tide waters of any of the creeks or rivers of less than 500 feet width in the Territory of Alaska, except only for purposes of propagation, or to lay or set any drift net, set net, trap, pound net, or seine for any purpose across the tide waters of any river or stream for a distance of more than one third of the width of such river, stream, or channel, or lay or set any seine or net within 100 yards of any other net or seine which is being laid or set in said stream or channel, or to take, kill, or fish for salmon in any manner or by any means in any of the waters of the Territory of Alaska, either in the streams or tide waters, except Cook Inlet, Prince William Sound, Bering Sea, and the waters tributary thereto, from midnight on Saturday of each week until midnight of the Sunday following; or to fish for or catch or kill in any manner or by any appliance, except by rod or spear, any salmon in any stream of less than 100 yards in width in the said Territory of Alaska between the hours of 6 o'clock in the evening and 6 o'clock in the morning of the following day of each and every day of the week.

The bill to prohibit aliens from taking fish from the waters of the District of Alaska, passed the Senate.

The House bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to lease land in Stanley County, South Dakota, for a buffalo pasture, was reported from the Committee on Public Lands, of the House, and referred to the Committee of the Whole.

THE COMING MEETING OF THE MUSEUMS ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA.

On the fifteenth of May, at the American Museum of Natural History, Central Park, New York, a meeting will be held in order to organize 'The Museums Association of America.' Already the administrative heads of almost all of the more important museums, both of art and of natural history, in the United States and Canada have signified their intention, if possible, to be present at this meeting, and many have signified their pur-

poses to read papers upon important subjects connected with the work of museums. The trustees of the Botanical Garden in Bronx Park have invited those attending this preliminary meeting to accept their hospitalities during one day's session, and have tendered a luncheon to the association. The committee of arrangements desires all who may be connected with museums in official capacities, or who take an interest in the work of museums, and who may desire to enroll themselves in such an organization, to signify that fact to the undersigned, who will, upon receipt of an intimation of their desire to be enrolled as members of the association, send to them at once the proper papers to be filled out.

It is hoped that this invitation will meet with a general response. W. J. HOLLAND.

THE CARNEGIE MUSEUM,
PITTSBURG, PA.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS.

A BILL granting permission to Professor Simon Newcomb, U. S. N., to accept the decoration of the order 'Pour le Mérite, für Wissenschaften und Kunst,' tendered by the emperor of Germany, passed the senate on February 8.

M. H. DE CHATELIER, professor of chemistry in the Collège de France, has been elected a corresponding member of the Berlin Academy of Sciences.

EMPEROR WILHELM has appointed Professor Ernst von Bergmann a member of the upper house of parliament (Herrenhaus) for life. This is the first time that such an honor has been conferred on a member of the medical profession.

DR. W. J. HOLLAND, the director of the Carnegie Museum, has accepted the invitation of the editor of the 'Encyclopedia Britannica,' London, to prepare the article upon Natural History Museums for the twelfth edition of the encyclopedia.

GLASGOW UNIVERSITY will confer its doctorate of laws on Robert E. Frasher, F.R.S., superintendent of the admiralty experiment works and member of the admiralty committee on warship designs.

THE Argentine government has decided to continue the Scotia Bay Meteorological Station for still another year, and has appointed Mr. Angus Rankin, late of the Ben Nevis Observatory, to take charge. Mr. Rankin left Edinburgh for the south on October 11, and was accompanied by two other former members of the Ben Nevis staff, Mr. R. H. MacDougall and Mr. William Bee.

WE learn from the *University of New Mexico Weekly* that President W. G. Tight, after about two weeks in the hospital, is recovering from the accident due to an explosion in his laboratory.

DR. JOHN B. SMITH, professor of entomology at Rutgers College, has sailed for Europe, having been granted three months' leave of absence.

PROFESSOR W. R. ORNDORFF, of Cornell University, has left for a stay of several months in Europe. He will attend the World's Congress of Chemists at Rome in April.

PROFESSOR W. Z. RIPLEY, of the department of economics of Harvard University, has been given leave of absence for the second half-year.

DR. LEWELLYS F. BARKER, professor of medicine at the Johns Hopkins University, makes one of the principal addresses at the celebration of its thirtieth anniversary, on February 22.

A STATED meeting of the Geographic Society of Chicago was held in the rooms of the Municipal Museum, in the Public Library Building, on February 9. An address was given by Professor C. K. Leith, of the University of Wisconsin, on 'The Iron Ore Resources of the Lake Superior Region.' The lecture was illustrated.

PROFESSOR S. A. MITCHELL, of Columbia University, lectured before the New York Academy of Sciences on February 19 on 'The Total Eclipse of the Sun of August, 1905.' The lecture was illustrated by stereopticon views from photographs taken during the eclipse.

DR. H. S. JENNINGS, of the University of Pennsylvania, has finished a course of five

lectures before the Woman's College of Baltimore on 'The Behavior of Micro-organisms.'

COURSES of lectures bearing on anthropology will be given this term at Oxford by Professor Tylor on 'Primitive Man,' by Mr. McDougall (Wilde reader) on 'Social Psychology,' by Mr. Bell on 'The Neolithic Age,' by Mr. Myres on 'Prehistoric Greece,' by Professor Vinogradoff on 'Early Legal Institutions,' and by Mr. Marett on 'The Social Institutions of Savages.' Informal instruction will also be given by Dr. Evans, of the Ashmolean Museum; by Mr. Balfour, of the Pitt Rivers Museum; by the professor of classical archeology and others.

THE original date of the Sixth International Congress of Applied Chemistry has been changed from April 16, as stated in the issue of SCIENCE for January 26, to April 26, 1906.

AT the Washington meeting of the International Geographical Congress in 1904, the invitation extended by the Swiss government and the Geneva Geographical Society to meet in 1908 in Geneva, was accepted. Steps are already being taken in Switzerland to set on foot the necessary preparations, and a circular has been issued by the Geneva Geographical Society announcing that the meeting will be held between July 27 and August 6, 1908. An organizing committee will shortly be formed, and it is hoped that a provisional program may be issued in the course of the year.

ACCORDING to a despatch to the daily papers from Washington, the Carnegie Institution has purchased a tract of six acres in the northwest section of Washington, near Rock Creek Park, where it will erect a permanent home. The site is near the building of the United States Bureau of Standards, and is in a commanding position, overlooking the entire city. The purchase price was \$3,500 an acre, and a building costing \$100,000 will be erected at once.

PROFESSOR FLAHAULT, director of the Botanical Institute of the University of Montpellier, has established by his own gift a mountain botanical garden on the slopes of l'Aigoual, at an altitude of thirteen hundred meters.

PROFESSOR WILLIAM JAMES and Dr. James H. Hyslop, vice-presidents of the American Branch of the Society for Psychological Research, have issued the following letter: "In the death of Dr. Richard Hodgson, the secretary of the American branch since its foundation, the society, as well as his personal friends, has suffered a great loss. The work of the branch, however, will be continued under the direction of its vice-presidents or those appointed by them for the purpose, until a satisfactory and efficient permanent arrangement can be made. In the meantime, it is important that past subscriptions to the society's work should be continued, and new ones obtained if possible, as there is a mass of documentary material collected by Dr. Hodgson which awaits the completed critical treatment he would have given it had he lived, and which should now be dealt with. And there are also certain new and important possibilities of investigation which have just come into sight."

ACCORDING to the *Scottish Geographical Magazine* a silver medal has been given by Mr. William S. Bruce to the members of the Scottish Antarctic Expedition, including the scientific staff, officers and crew of the *Scotia*, as well as the home staff, who have served throughout the expedition, as a token of appreciation of the work done by them. The obverse side represents the terrestrial globe floating in space swathed in clouds, showing especially the Atlantic Ocean and the neighboring American, European, African and Antarctic continents—the scene of the labors of the expedition. Below is the ship beset in heavy ice off Coats Land in 74.1° south latitude, with a typical flat-topped Antarctic iceberg in the background. Encircling this design is the legend, 'Scottish National Antarctic Expedition,' with a figure of St. Andrew and the Cross. The reverse side represents Omond House, built specially by the officers and crew of the *Scotia* at Scotia Bay, South Orkneys, showing the beach and the adjacent mountains. Encircling this is a wreath of thistles supported by two flags—one the Scottish Lion, the other the St. Andrew Cross with the letters S. N. A. E.—

the expedition flag. Above is a scroll bearing the inscription, 'for valuable services' with the recipient's name. The dates 1902–1904 indicate the duration of the expedition.

THE daily papers state that the eruption of Mount Vesuvius is assuming alarming proportions. The funicular railway track has been damaged at six points, and the principal station is threatened with destruction. The authorities are taking precautions to prevent loss of life.

AN eruption of Mt. Etna began January 5. The *Corriere di Catania*, January 7, 1906, contains this notice:

The Royal Observatory sends the following communication: Etna, since the important eruptive manifestation of July–August, 1899, has, ending with yesterday, passed through a period of almost absolute inactivity, interrupted, now and then, by some very brief appearance of more or less emanations of white vapor from the central crater, which sometimes, but only rarely, assumed the form of slight eruptions, forming on the top of the mountain, crests which turned now in one direction, now in another, according to the direction of the high atmospheric current. Yesterday (5–6, January) there occurred a notable eruption of ashes from the central crater of Etna, which, falling on the white mantle of the recent snows, formed a long, wide, dark zone on the southern slope of Etna from the summit down to the region of Monte Nero, Passo Cannelli, etc., where the snow belt ends. The north wind carried the ashes as far as, and probably beyond, Catania, where on the terrace of the Observatory one could gather a considerable amount.

ACCORDING to a despatch from Washington to the Boston *Transcript*, dated February 13, New England experts in the extermination of the gypsy and brown tail moths were given a hearing before the house committee on agriculture, that morning. Efforts were centered in support of Representative Robert's bill providing \$250,000 to be used under the direction of the Department of Agriculture cooperating with authorities of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Hampshire and Maine in exterminating the moths, \$15,000 to be used in importing and distributing parasites. A. H. Kirkland, superintendent of the extermination work in Massachusetts; General Francis

Henry Appleton, of the State Board of Agriculture, and first vice-president of the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture; W. H. Gowker, member of the first 'moth' commission; Professor C. H. Fernald, state entomologist and member of the faculty of the Massachusetts Agricultural College; E. P. Hitchings, of Maine; H. J. Wheeler, of Rhode Island; E. Dwight Sanderson, of New Hampshire—all state entomologists—explained the serious conditions, the spread of the pest and the state efforts made to exterminate the moths. Dr. L. O. Howard, of the Agricultural Department, was present at the hearing. He confirmed the statement that Massachusetts has the best available methods for exterminating the moths in the parasites already placed in the infected sections as a result of his trip abroad. While yet a matter of experiment here, they have been effective in European countries.

THE Peabody Museum, Harvard University, has recently acquired a fine collection of Indian relics from the northern coast of America, southern Alaska, British Columbia and northern California. They are the gift of Mr. L. H. Farlow.

UNIVERSITY AND EDUCATIONAL NEWS.

PRESIDENT THOMAS, of Bryn Mawr College, has announced a gift of \$80,000 from John D. Rockefeller, to enable the college to meet the expenses incurred by the trustees over and above the gift of \$250,000, in 1902, for the new library. Mr. Rockefeller has contributed in all \$455,000 to the fund that secured the library, the new dormitory and the heating and lighting plant. The total of this fund, including Mr. Rockefeller's gifts, is \$738,529.18.

MCGILL UNIVERSITY receives \$50,000 from the estate of the late Edwin H. King, former general manager of the Bank of Montreal. His widow recently died.

AN equipment of microscopes for the department of physiology, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, has been presented to this institution by Dr. David L.

Haight, a graduate of the medical school in 1864.

THE Rockefeller Hall of Physics, at Cornell University, will be dedicated at the beginning of July, during the Ithaca meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

By the will of Mr. R. C. Brereton, Cambridge University receives about £12,000 for the promotion of classical studies.

THE electors to the Allen scholarship, of Cambridge University, are prepared to receive applications from candidates. A candidate must be a graduate of the university, whose age did not exceed 28 years on January 8, last. The scholarship is of the value of £250, tenable for one year only, the holder not being capable of reelection. This year the scholarship is open to candidates who propose to undertake research which comes within the department of any of the following special boards of study—namely, medicine, mathematics, physics and chemistry, biology and geology or moral sciences.

WE learn from the *New York Evening Post* that in the College of Engineering of the University of Cincinnati, Melvin Price has been made professor of mechanical engineering. Professor Price is a graduate of Purdue, took advanced work in Columbia, and was recently head of the department of mechanical engineering in the University of Nebraska. E. L. Shepard, from the University of Missouri, has been appointed instructor in civil engineering.

I. C. PETTIT is appointed instructor in electrical engineering, at Cornell University, in place of R. J. McNitt, resigned.

At Sheffield University, Mr. Louis Cobbett, F.R.C.S., has been appointed professor of pathology, and Mr. L. T. O'Shea, B.Sc. (Lond.), professor of applied chemistry.

The Journal of the American Medical Association states that Nothnagel's vacant chair, at Vienna, has been offered to Quincke of Kiel and to Strümpell, but each declined the honor. Minkowski of Griefswald and von Noorden of Frankfurt-on-the-Main were then proposed by the Vienna faculty of medicine, and late advices state that von Noorden has accepted.